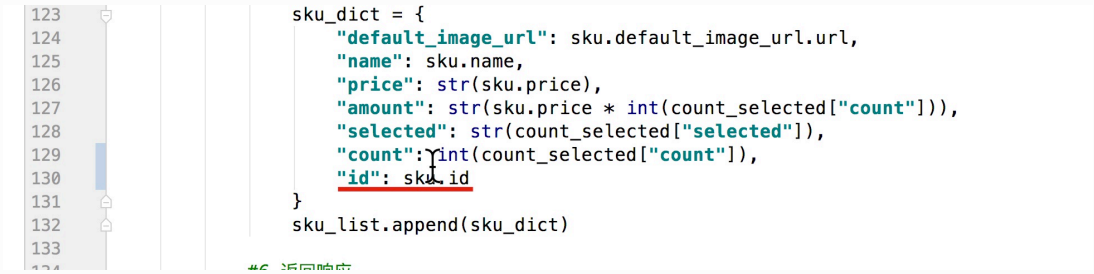
1,修改购物车类视图

- 目的: 能够编写修改购物车的类视图方法
- 操作流程:
    - 1,类视图中put方法

```
    def put(self,request):
        #1,获取参数
        dict_data = json.loads(request.body.decode())
        sku_id = dict_data.get("sku_id")
        count = dict_data.get("count")
        selected = dict_data.get("selected",True)

        #2,校验参数
        #2.1 为空校验
        if not all([sku_id,count]):
            return http.HttpResponseForbidden("参数不全")

        #2.2 sku_id对应的商品对象是否存在
        try:
            sku = SKU.objects.get(id=sku_id)
        except Exception as e:
            return http.HttpResponseForbidden('商品不存在')

        #2.3 将count整数化
        try:
            count = int(count)
        except Exception as e:
            return http.HttpResponseForbidden('count数量有误')

        #3,判断用户状态
        user = request.user
        if user.is_authenticated:
            pass
        else:
```

2,修改购物车(登陆)

- 目的: 能够修改用户redis中的数据
- 操作流程:
  - 1, 获取购物车数据的时候需要带上id



```
123             sku_dict = {
124                 "default_image_url": sku.default_image_url.url,
125                 "name": sku.name,
126                 "price": str(sku.price),
127                 "amount": str(sku.price * int(count_selected["count"])),
128                 "selected": str(count_selected["selected"]),
129                 "count":int(count_selected["count"]),
130                 "id": sku.id
131             }
132             sku_list.append(sku_dict)
133
```

  - 2,类视图中用户登陆redis数据修改

```python
class CartView(View):
  def put(self,request):
    ...
    if user.is_authenticated:
            #3.1 获取redis对象
            redis_conn = get_redis_connection("cart")

            #3.2 修改数据

 redis_conn.hset("cart_%s"%user.id,sku_id,count)

            if selected:

 redis_conn.sadd("cart_selected_%s"%user.id,sku_id)
            else:

 redis_conn.srem("cart_selected_%s" % user.id,sku_id)

            #3.3 拼接数据返回响应
            context = {
                "code":RET.OK,
```

```
                "cart_sku":{
                    "default_image_url":
sku.default_image_url.url,
                    "name": sku.name,
                    "price": str(sku.price),
                    "amount": str(sku.price *
count),
                    "selected": str(selected),
                    "count": int(count),
                    "id": sku.id
                }
            }
            return http.JsonResponse(context)
        else:
            pass

```

3,修改购物车(未登陆)

- 目的: 能够修改未登录用户的cookie中的数据
- 操作流程:
- 1,类视图,put方法

```
def put(self,request):
        ....
        else:
            #4.1 获取cookie中数据
            cookie_cart =
request.COOKIES.get("cart")

            #4.2 字典转换
            cookie_dict = {}
            if cookie_cart:
                cookie_dict = pickle.loads(

 base64.b64decode(cookie_cart.encode()))

            #4.3 修改
            cookie_dict[sku_id] = {
                "count":count,
                "selected":selected
```

```
            }

            #4.4 转换并返回
            context = {
                "code": RET.OK,
                "cart_sku": {
                    "default_image_url": sku.default_image_url.url,
                    "name": sku.name,
                    "price": str(sku.price),
                    "amount": str(sku.price * count),
                    "selected": selected,
                    "count": int(count),
                    "id": sku.id
                }
            }
            response = http.JsonResponse(context)
            cookie_cart = base64.b64encode(pickle.dumps(cookie_dict)).decode()

             response.set_cookie("cart",cookie_cart)
            return response

```

- 注意点:
  - 响应数据的时候,由于前端没有对selected数据做处理,所以我们需要返回bool类型

4,删除购物车(登陆)

- 目的: 能够删除rdis中的数据
- 操作流程:
  - 1,类视图delete方法

```
    def delete(self,request):
        #1,获取参数
        dict_data = json.loads(request.body.decode())
        sku_id = dict_data.get("sku_id")
```

```
5
6           #2,校验参数
7           #2.1 为空校验
8           if not sku_id:
9               return
    http.HttpResponseForbidden("参数不全")
10
11          #2.2 sku_id对应的商品对象是否存在
12          try:
13              sku = SKU.objects.get(id=sku_id)
14          except Exception as e:
15              return
    http.HttpResponseForbidden('商品不存在')
16
17          #3 判断用户登录状态
18          user = request.user
19          if user.is_authenticated:
20              #3.3 获取redis对象
21              redis_conn =
    get_redis_connection("cart")
22              pipeline = redis_conn.pipeline()
23
24              #3.3 删除数据
25
     pipeline.hdel("cart_%s"%user.id,sku_id)
26
     pipeline.srem("cart_selected_%s"%user.id,sku_
    id)
27              pipeline.execute()
28
29              #3.4 返回响应
30              return
    http.JsonResponse({"code":RET.OK,"errmsg":"suc
    cess"})
31          else:
32              pass
```

5,删除购物车(未登陆)

- 目的: 能够删除cookie中购物车数据

- 操作流程:
    - 1, 类视图中的delete方法

```
        else:
            #4.1获取cookie数据
            cookie_cart = request.COOKIES.get("cart")

            #4.2字典转换
            cookie_dict = {}
            if cookie_cart:
                cookie_dict = pickle.loads(base64.b64decode(cookie_cart.encode()))

            #4.3删除数据
            if sku_id in cookie_dict:
                del cookie_dict[sku_id]

            #4.4返回响应
            response = http.JsonResponse({"code":RET.OK,"errmsg":"success"})
            cookie_cart = base64.b64encode(pickle.dumps(cookie_dict)).decode()

             response.set_cookie("cart",cookie_cart)
            return response
```

6,全选购物车(登陆)

- 目的: 能够全选reids中的数据
- 操作流程:
    - 1, 子路由(carts/urls.py)

```
url(r'^carts/selection/$',views.CartSelectedAllView.as_view()),
```

- 2,类视图(carts/views.py)

```
class CartSelectedAllView(View):
    def put(self,request):
        #1,获取参数
        selected = json.loads(request.body.decode()).get("selected",True)

        #2,判断用户状态
        user = request.user
        if user.is_authenticated:
            #2.1获取redis对象,获取数据
            redis_conn = get_redis_connection("cart")
            cart_dict = redis_conn.hgetall("cart_%s"%user.id)
            sku_id_list = cart_dict.keys()

            #2.2全选数据
            if selected:

 redis_conn.sadd("cart_selected_%s"%user.id,*sku_id_list)
            else:

 redis_conn.srem("cart_selected_%s" % user.id, *sku_id_list)

            #2.3返回响应
            return http.JsonResponse({"code":RET.OK,"errmsg":"success"})
        else:
            pass
```

7,全选购物车(未登陆)

- 目的: 全选cookie中的数据
- 操作流程:
- 1, 类视图:

```
        else:
            #3.1 获取cookie中的数据
            cookie_cart = request.COOKIES.get("cart")

            #3.2 转换字典
            cookie_dict = {}
            if cookie_cart:
                cookie_dict = pickle.loads(base64.b64decode(cookie_cart.encode()))

            #3.3 修改全选状态
            for sku_id in cookie_dict:
                cookie_dict[sku_id]["selected"] = selected

            #3.4 返回响应
            response = http.JsonResponse({"code":RET.OK,"errmsg":"success"})
            cookie_cart = base64.b64encode(pickle.dumps(cookie_dict)).decode()

             response.set_cookie("cart",cookie_cart)
            return response
```

8,合并购物车(美多用户)

- 目的: 能够将cookie的数据合并到redis中
- 操作流程:
  - 1,定义合并方法(carts/utils.py)

```
import pickle
import base64
from  django_redis import get_redis_connection
```

```
def merge_cookie_redis_cart(request,user,response):
    """
    :param request: 为了获取cookie数据
    :param user: 为了获取redis数据
    :param response: 为了清空cookie数据
    :return:
    """
    #1,获取cookie数据
    cookie_cart = request.COOKIES.get("cart")

    #2,判断cookie是否存在,如果有转换
    if not cookie_cart:
        return response

    cookie_dict = {}
    if cookie_cart:
        cookie_dict = pickle.loads(base64.b64decode(cookie_cart.encode()))

    #3,合并数据
    redis_conn = get_redis_connection("cart")
    for sku_id, count_selected  in cookie_dict.items():

 redis_conn.hset("cart_%s"%user.id,sku_id,count_selected["count"])

        if count_selected["selected"]:

 redis_conn.sadd("cart_selected_%s"%user.id,sku_id)
        else:
            redis_conn.srem("cart_selected_%s" % user.id, sku_id)

    #4,清除cookie,返回响应
    response.delete_cookie("cart")
    return response
```

- 2,登陆地方调用(users/views.py)

- 注意点:
  - 获取购物车页面的时候,如果cookie不存在,需要返回到cart.html

9,合并购物车(qq用户)

- 目的: 能够通过qq登陆的用户合并购物车
- 操作流程:(oauth/views.py)
  - qq登陆成功3个位置, 调用merge方法

10,购物车简要页面

- 目的: 能够编写购物车获取的类视图
- 操作流程:
  - 1, 子路由

```
url(r'^carts/simple/$',views.CartSimpleView.as_view()),
```

  - 2,类视图

```
class CartSimpleView(View):
    def get(self,request):
        pass
```

11,购物车简要页面(登陆用户)

- 目的: 取出redis中的购物车数据
- 操作流程:
    - 1, 类视图

```python
class CartSimpleView(View):
    def get(self,request):

        #1,判断用户状态
        user = request.user

        if user.is_authenticated:
            #2,1获取redis对象,取出数据
            redis_conn = get_redis_connection("cart")
            cart_dict = redis_conn.hgetall("cart_%s"%user.id)

            #2,2拼接数据
            sku_list = []
            for sku_id, count in cart_dict.items():
                sku = SKU.objects.get(id=sku_id)
                sku_dict = {
                    "id":sku.id,
                    "name":sku.name,
                    "default_image_url":sku.default_image_url.url,
                    "count":int(count)
                }
                sku_list.append(sku_dict)

            #2.3返回响应
            context = {
                "cart_skus":sku_list
            }
            return http.JsonResponse(context)
        else:
            pass
```

- 2,模板渲染

```
<div class="guest_cart fr">
    <a href="/static/cart.html" class="cart_name fl">我的购物车</a>
    <div class="goods_count fl" id="show_count">[[cart_total_count]]</div>
    <ul class="cart_goods_show">

        {# 遍历购物车数据 #}
        <li v-for="sku in carts">
            <img :src="sku.default_image_url" alt="商品图片">
            <h4>[[sku.name]]</h4>
            <div>[[sku.count]]</div>
        </li>

        {#
```

12,购物车简要页面(未登陆用户)

- 目的: 能够展示cookie中的数据,到简要的购物车
- 操作流程:
  - 1, 类视图(carts/views.py)

```
        else:
            #3.1 获取cookie数据
            cookie_cart = request.COOKIES.get("cart")

            #3.2字典转换
            cookie_dict = {}
            if cookie_cart:
                cookie_dict = pickle.loads(base64.b64decode(cookie_cart.encode()))

            #3.3拼接数据
            sku_list = []
            for sku_id,count_selected in cookie_dict.items():
                sku = SKU.objects.get(id=sku_id)
                sku_dict = {
                    "id":sku.id,
                    "name":sku.name,

 "default_image_url":sku.default_image_url.url,
```

```
18
    "count":int(count_selected["count"])
19                  }
20                  sku_list.append(sku_dict)
21
22              #3.4返回
23              context = {
24                  "cart_skus":sku_list
25              }
26              return http.JsonResponse(context)
27
```

13,结算订单页展示

- 目的: 能够获取订单结算页面
- 操作流程:
  - 1,创建子应用
  - 2, 根路由

```
1  url(r'^', include('orders.urls')),
```

  - 3,子路由

```
1  url(r'^orders/settlement/$',views.OrderSettleme
   ntView.as_view())
```

  - 4,类视图

```
1  from django.shortcuts import render
2  from django.views import View
3  from meiduo_mall.utils.my_login_required import
   MyLoginRequiredMiXinView
4
5  class
   OrderSettlementView(MyLoginRequiredMiXinView):
6      def get(self,request):
7          return
   render(request,'place_order.html')
```

14,结算订单页展示地址

- 目的: 能够获取用户的收货地址展示
- 操作流程:
  - 1, 类视图

```
class OrderSettlementView(MyLoginRequiredMiXinView):
    def get(self,request):

        #1,查询用户的地址
        try:
            addresses = request.user.addresses.filter(is_deleted=False).all()
        except Exception as e:
            addresses = None


        #2,拼接数据,返回响应
        context = {
            "addresses":addresses
        }
        return render(request,'place_order.html',context=context)

```

  - 2,模板渲染